



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT, Abraham Lincoln, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, Hannibal Hamlin, OF MAINE.

Republican Electoral Ticket. AT LARGE.

Table listing names of electors for various districts, including James Pollock, Thomas M. Howe, and others.

Electoral Ticket.

The Lincoln and Hamlin Electoral tickets for this County are now ready at this office.

Every vote Out.

We hope that our friends will take particular pains to get every Lincoln voter out to the Election.

Monroe Democrat on Money.

The Monroe Democrat in recounting the causes which led to the defeat of his party, accuses us, in this section, of using money to effect that very necessary result.

He next accuses somebody who, was a Curtin man of hurrahing for Mr. Foster, in order that he might deceive certain Democrats, and thereby get them to vote for Mr. Curtin.

If the Monroe Democrat desires it, we can mention the name of an individual with whom he is very well acquainted, who offered one of our men a note of twenty-five dollars to vote the Democrat ticket, but which he refused, and voted our ticket without any pay.

Common Field Pumpkins, Raised this season by the subscriber in Jackson township, Monroe County, from one seed, which came up of its own accord and grew without any care or attention.

JOSEPH RINKER.

Thanksgiving Day. Gov. Olden has appointed Thursday, 29th of November, as a day of general thanksgiving in New Jersey.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. OFFICIAL VOTE.

Curtin's Maj. 32,092.

Table showing the official vote for Curtin and Foster across various counties in Pennsylvania, including Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, etc.

The following is the official vote for Assembly.

Table showing Assembly votes for Monroe, Pike, and No opposition.

The following is the official vote for Senate.

Table showing Senate votes for Wayne, Pike, Monroe, Carbon, and Mott's majority.

The following is the official vote for Congress.

Table showing Congress votes for Wayne, Pike, Monroe, Carbon, Northampton, and Johnson's majority.

Remarkable Coincidence.

On the ninth day of October, 1781, the American batteries opened their fire on York-town, in Virginia, and on the 17th day of the same month Lord Cornwallis requested a cessation of hostilities.

FRIEND SCHOCH—Allow me to say through the columns of your paper, that the transaction of my buying and selling Slaves in the South, has been misrepresented, and consequently a false impression made upon the minds of the public.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

Know all Men by these Presents, That I William Eubanks, hath this day sold to John L. Staples, three negroes, to wit: Peter, Bob and Toby, for and in consideration of the sum of three thousand dollars to him in hand paid, at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents.

Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, dated at Jacksonville, on the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the eighty fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Wm. EUBANKS, [L. S.] Sealed and delivered in the presence of JAMES VINZANT.

Whereas, we the undersigned Justices of the Peace in and for the State and County aforesaid, have this day issued a writ of habeas corpus, in favor of three slaves, Toby, Peter and Bob, slaves of John L. Staples, and had them brought before us for examination, and upon such examination it being shown to our satisfaction that the proceedings had in this case are altogether informal and void.

Witness our hands and seals this 2d day of August, A. D. 1860.

A. W. De COSTE, J. P. [L. S.] F. F. L. ENGLE, J. P. [L. S.]

ANDREW G. CURTIN, our victorious standard-bearer in the recent State contest, and who has been proclaimed the choice of the people of this Commonwealth for Governor by a majority of upwards of thirty thousand, is still enlisted in the war, and intends to keep his armor on until the final battle has been fought and won.

Before the recent State elections, the Journal of Commerce, Herald, and other papers gave up New York and relied on Pennsylvania. Now they let go of Pennsylvania and fall back on New York!

The annual cost of clothing in the United States is estimated at one thousand millions of dollars, one tenth of which amount is manufactured in the city of New York alone.

A large anaconda, which escaped from a showman, in Troy, some time since, turned up in the kitchen of the Mansion House in that city, not long since, to the extreme terror of a female cook, who first beheld the ugly reptile thrusting his head out of a hole in the ceiling of the room, and running out his tongue at her in a very familiar manner.

Mr. Richardson communicates to the London Lancet a new mode which he has discovered for extracting teeth without pain. It consists in immersing the affected part in chloroform, which is done by filling a little cup half full of cotton wool, saturated with chloroform, and placing it over the tooth.

The Keystone State.

Who'll be King but CHARLIE? There's tidings from the Keystone State, Good news from Pennsylvania; The People's friends are all elate, From Berks to Allegheny.

We've fought together in stormy weather, When all was dark before us; But now the clouds are breaking 'way, And skies are brightening o'er us.

The Keystone State has learned of late What Democrats have cost her; But now she leaves them to their fate, And gives their cause no Foster.

We've fought together, &c. The Curtin now is fairly raised, To us the scene's delightful; But Democrats are sore amazed, And think it looks most frightful.

We've fought together, &c. Then hail, all hail, the glorious news; We've come to this conclusion— That whoso'er our foes may see, We'll beat their whole confusion.

"NEGRO EQUALITY."

The Democracy of Illinois are pretty much bankrupt for argument, but they have one last resource when everything else fails—everlasting 'nigger equality.'

In the State of Maine the negro is a citizen. The State of Maine, at the time when the laws were enacted conferring citizenship upon negroes was overwhelmingly Democratic; and the Democratic party enacted that negroes should be citizens!

In the State of New Hampshire negroes are citizens. The State of New Hampshire at the time when citizenship was conferred upon colored persons was overwhelmingly Democratic, and the Democratic party enacted the laws which gave them the right of suffrage!

In the State of Massachusetts negroes are citizens. The rights of citizenship and the elective franchise was conferred upon them by the Democratic party of that State at the only time they ever held the reins of government there!

In the State of New York all colored persons who own \$250 worth of property are allowed to vote. The Constitutional Convention which conferred this privilege upon them was largely Democratic—was presided over by Martin Van Buren, then the great Democratic leader of the State—and the same Martin Van Buren was subsequently elected President of the United States by the Democratic party of the nation!

Some years ago, the Legislature of Wisconsin provided for a popular vote on the question of allowing negroes to vote at all elections, the same as white people. At this time the Democratic party was largely in the majority in Wisconsin, and they are responsible for the attempt to establish negro equality in that State!

Now, let us see what the Republican party has done in the way of negro equality. Will any gentleman Democrat put his finger on the act which couples them with that doctrine? It is most true that the Republican party are opposed to the enslavement of any who bear the divine image and likeness.

It is equally true that no man can be a good Democrat in these days unless the first article in his creed is, that he "don't care whether slavery is voted down or up." But here are five States which introduced negro equality into their laws and constitutions, and a sixth where they proposed to do so, though the people failed to ratify the proposition.

When in Congress, Mr. Lincoln twice voted in favor of the principle of a protective tariff. There was no tariff bill brought before Congress, but Mr. Lincoln voted for instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report such a bill.

He also voted in favor of internal improvements, and for giving the public lands to actual settlers, the same principle that has since been incorporated into the Homestead bill. His votes as well as his speeches were exactly in conformity with the doctrines of Clay and Webster, and also with the present position of the party supporting him.

In regard to his conservative position on the slavery question we have the testimony of Senator Benjamin, one of the most extreme of Southern pro-slavery men. In a speech in the Senate last Winter, in opposition to Judge Douglas, and speaking of the contest for the Illinois Senatorship, Mr. Benjamin said:

"In that contest the two candidates for the Senate of the United States, in the State of Illinois, went before the people. They agreed to discuss the issues; they put questions to each other for answers; and I must say here, for I must be just to all, that I have been surprised in the examination that I made again within the last few days of this discussion between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas, to find that Mr. Lincoln is a far more conservative man, unless he has since changed his opinions, than I had supposed him to be. There was no dodging on his part."

After quoting the Freeport questions, with Mr. Lincoln's answers, Mr. Benjamin continues: "It is impossible, Mr. President, however we may differ in opinion with the man, not to admire the perfect candor and frankness with which these answers were given; no equivocation, no evasion."

Address to the People of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania has spoken in thunder tones in behalf of the Union, of her industry, of freedom. Her people have met the combined hosts of sectionalism, disunionism, free trade, and all others who sought markets for their suffrages; and a majority of 32,000 for Governor, twenty Congressmen, and more than two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature, attest the fidelity of our State to the integrity of our institutions, and to the common prosperity of our country.

Indiana, Ohio and Minnesota have joined the Keystone State in demanding that sectional discord, wanton profligacy, and the desolation of free trade, shall cease to be the policy of the national government.

The decisive battle has been fought—a nation has been redeemed from disunion and dishonor by the verdict of Tuesday last. The issue was made by our foes and accepted by our friends, and millions to-day greet the triumph as the unerring harbinger of our national disentanglement.

Let the friends of the right not be content with an ordinary victory—Abraham Lincoln can be called to the Presidency by a clear majority of the people of the United States, if all who shall rejoice at his coming will but cast their suffrages for him. To that majority Pennsylvania can and will contribute full fifty thousand. We have but to be faithful to our great cause, and it is done.

Let every man be at his post on the great day, and the largest majority ever given by Pennsylvania to a Chief Magistrate will be cast on the 6th of November for Abraham Lincoln, for Union, for Freedom, for Fraternity! A. K. McCLURE, Chairman People's State Committee.

Mr. Lincoln's Conservatism.

It would be useless and absurd to attempt to answer all the falsehoods showered on the party of the people and its candidates in this Campaign. We can only show what is our real position, and this will be the best proof of the unfairness of our enemies. Our foes never attempt to give particulars in their charges against us—for this they know they cannot do—but they content themselves with bare assertions and denials.

Mr. Lincoln's conservatism is one of his principal recommendations to the thinking people of America, and knowing this, his enemies are broadly asserting that he is not only radical but one of the most ultra men of his party.

We have often alluded to the fact that Mr. Lincoln was a firm and personal friend of Henry Clay, and that their positions were precisely the same. This has been denied by our opponents, but without a shadow of satisfactory proof.

A single fact will be sufficient on this point for the present. In 1844, when Henry Clay was a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Lincoln traversed the State of Illinois for him, and addressed public meetings daily. Finding that his labors were likely to be vain in his native State, he crossed over into Kentucky, and continued to speak there until the close of the campaign.

The great issue before the people of Illinois at that time was the tariff question. John Calhoun was the chief speaker of the free-trade party, while Mr. Lincoln was the champion of the tariff. They went through the State together, making speeches alternately from the same stand. Calhoun, who since became somewhat notorious in Nebraska and Kansas, was then considered the ablest debator of the Democratic, as Mr. Lincoln was of the Whig party.

Mr. Lincoln's tariff speeches at that time were considered as models of sound logic, and as exhibiting an unusually thorough knowledge of the principles of protection. He was then considered as the great champion of protection in the Northwest. The tariff was not then so popular in that portion of the country as it has since become, although it is even yet not altogether acceptable to many of the Western people.

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We have here the highest Southern testimony of Mr. Lincoln's conservatism, for Mr. Benjamin is one of the ablest, as he is doubtless the most eloquent of the Democratic members of the Senate. Mr.

Lincoln stands to-day where he always stood, and that is precisely where stood Henry Clay and the Whigs of his school.

Pennsylvania Politics.

Philadelphia, Friday, Oct. 19, 1860. The Douglas State Central Committee last evening withdrew the straight Electoral ticket and pledged themselves to the support of the Reading Electoral ticket; but indorsed Douglas and Johnson as the nominees of the party. An attempt to erase the Breckinridge men from the ticket was unsuccessful.

Singular Occurrence.

Mr. Eliha Beck, a wagon maker of this village, went to bed one night about two weeks since, a healthy man, and woke up in the morning without his voice. He has not spoken a loud word since. He was not conscious of taking any cold, or feeling unwell in the least degree. The occurrence is very remarkable. Louisville Journal.

Irish Wide Awakes.

The Irishmen in Albany, New York, to the number of two hundred, have formed a Wide-Awake Club. Here is their article of agreement:—

"We the undersigned, Irishmen of the city of Albany, desirous of rendering all the aid in our power to the Republican cause in the coming contest for Liberty against Slavery, and being opposed to the extension of Slavery, and the Douglas and Brooks Know-Nothing fusion ticket nominated by the Democrats at Syracuse, do hereby organize ourselves to form a company of Irish Wide-Awakes."

Gain of Twenty-five Members of Congress.

The Census returns, just coming in at Washington, indicate a Republican gain of twenty-five members in the House of Representatives in 1862! Nine Wide-Awake cheers for the Census, and a tiger for the Marshalls.

The Oxygenated Bitters, side from being the best remedy which medical science and research have discovered for the cure of Dyspepsia, is an irresistible cure for scurvy. No vessel should go to sea without a supply of this boon to the sea-faring man.

Coughs and Colds are always disagreeable, often dangerous.

A few repetitions, and bronchitis or consumption may be the result. But you may cure them pleasantly, promptly, and permanently. HUMPHREYS' HOMOEPATHIC COUGH, OR COUGH AND FEVER PILLS, always do the work. You need only take the pleasant sugar pills, and your cough is gone, and cold cured, as by enchantment. Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents; six boxes \$1.

N. B.—A full set of Humphreys' Homoeopathic Specifics, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, no. 200 case, \$5; do. in plain case, \$4; case of fifteen boxes, and book, \$2. These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address: Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co., No. 562 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Hollishead & Detrick.

OCTOBER.

Who does not love October! Tho' it came with rain and storm; Though summer shades will often, Encircle its bright form.

As the ray from fading candle, For a moment sparks clear; So October sheds a lustre Upon September's bier.

We love its changing beauty, The Indian summer's bloom— Seems like a flowery tribute, Laid upon past summer's tomb.

Fair as rainbow tints that brighten In a darkened clouded sky; October's varied colorings, Are spread before the eye.

Its mists, which hover o'er us, Lighted up the sun's first beam; Make mountain dome and steeple, In transparent beauty gleam.

Blessings ever seem the fairer, As they vanish from our sight— October's beauties soon must yield To stern November's might.

From nature's gay apparelling, Let us turn aside awhile, To note man's beautiful attire, Made and sold by K. C. Pyle.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S Celebrated Female Pills.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL PATENT. Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever: and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, hysterics and whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved. For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free of the agent. N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 30 pills by return mail. For sale in Stroudsburg, by J. N. DURLING, Agent. July 31, 1860—1y.